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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864. NO. 169.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 25.

A message was received from the House proposing to adjourn Monday until [illegible] A. M. Concurred in.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Leitch, a report from the Judiciary Committee that a bill in relation to certain exemptions in payment of taxes do pass.

Mr. Wright from the same, a resolution concerning the salaries of Circuit Judges.

Mr. Faison from Finance Committee a bill suspending payment of taxes in Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Cherokee and Clay, with an amendment, recommending that the amendment be not adopted. This bill was afterwards taken up and laid on the table after being amended so as to include Beaufort county.

Mr. Sharpe, a bill from the Judiciary Committee to prevent distillation of grain, with amendments, recommending their adoption.

Mr. Warren reported a bill from the same committee, to punish persons fleeing to the enemy, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS, &c.

Mr. Lassiter, a bill in relation to payment of taxes. Referred.

Mr. Smith, a bill to amend the charter of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company.—Referred.

Mr. Wright, a bill to amend an act in relation to salaries and fees. Referred.

Mr. Patrick, a bill to exempt the Mayor and Commissioner of the town of Kinston from conscription. Referred.

Mr. Blount, a resolution authorizing the Governor to employ a commissioner to collect and publish certain information concerning N. C. Troops. Laid over.

A bill to amend the Western Plank Road Company was taken up on its second reading with a substitute, which was adopted, and the bill so amended passed its second reading.

The hour set apart for the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on habeas corpus having arrived, the Speaker announced the question to be whether the Senate would adopt the minority report as a substitute for the majority report of said Committee.

Mr. Hall said that in the present condition of the country he deemed it [illegible]

[illegible]

... sible for it.

Viewing our ultimate success as certain he looked to President Davis as the Moses that should lead this nation from a captive worse than Egyptian bondage, and he drew encouragement from the struggles of Greece, Netherlands and our own Colonies in the cause of independence, all of which were successful. But, although these were encouraging facts, we must nevertheless be true to ourselves.

He regarded the majority resolutions of Mr. Warren as offensive in their nature. That they contained in substance a charge that our representatives in Congress who voted for the suspension of the writ were either knaves or fools, because the resolutions charged them with frequent infraction of a Constitution which they had sworn to support. How could that be, since all our courts thus far had affirmed the Constitutionality of the enactments of Congress, in favor of that body.

He said that Gov. Vance admits great disaffection to exist in this State, and should we then as Senators place ourselves in antagonism to the Confederate government? Besides we are not the umpires to decide upon the Constitutionality of the law, but that those questions should be referred to the judiciary, who were soon to assemble in this city.

He said that the opponents of the suspension of the writ held that if it was Constitutional it was at least impolitic. How do they know the facts upon which Congress acted? The President has just sent another message to the Congress asking a continuation of the suspension. How do we then know what the necessity may be here? It is certain anyhow that the necessity for the suspension still exists. He said that he would go a step farther. He believed that the personal privileges of the citizens as conferred in other sections of the Constitution, such as that no arrest shall be made without warrant on oath, meant to apply to times of peace only; that the government has an inherent right to protect itself in times of peril. This the Constitution admits in conferring the right of suspension by a negative pregnant. At such times of peril the government has the right to the property and life of every citizen, and that then cases of individual oppression must be made subservient to the public good. The Executive should then be empowered to act promptly.

He alluded to the powers conferred upon General Washington during the revolutionary war, and he said that while the Continental Congress had then declared him dictator, and clothed him with every power, there had been no abuse of them.

He said that our laws and ideas of personal liberty came from the great *Magna Charta* of England. If it is right to suspend the writ in England, in times of danger, it is right here, and it has been again and again suspended and arrests authorized by order of the Executive in Great Britain. If it was argued that the law was unconstitutional in that provision in the law providing against evasion of military service, he did not believe it. But even if that clause were unconstitutional, it did not render the law unconstitutional or deny the power of Congress to enact the suspension.

Mr. Hall was laboring under a severe hoarseness.

Mr. Warren in reply expressed [illegible] to speaking upon a subject so thoroughly sifted by the ablest statesmen in the land. The Senator from New Hanover had also dwelt [illegible] upon the causes that led to the present war, but as he could not see how such topics were germain to the question, he therefore dismissed them, and proposed only to discuss the resolutions themselves, first as to their constitutionality, second as to their necessity. As to the latter he would say but little, for the reasons given to Congress by the President for the suspension of the writ, were in secret session. But it had been stated by Mr. Baldwin of Virginia, that the writ had been suspended for four reasons, and the first one was to make negro testimony admissible; the second to prevent the calling of a Convention in North Carolina; the third to enforce the conscription laws, and the fourth to secure the arrest of spies. And these were the reasons now given for the necessity of the suspension of *habeas corpus*.

[illegible]

[illegible] at least. He said that under this act any petty officer might hold in custody any man charged with most petty offences. No power of greater latitude was ever before conferred upon even a dictator, than had been conferred upon President Davis.

He said that the bill of 1807 suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* under the old government, and which was almost unanimously rejected by the House of Representatives, was framed with reference to a due process of law.

Mr. Brown, with leave, stated that it was then declared that this act of 1807 proposed to substitute the will of President Jefferson for the law of the land, and as the Senator said the House of Representatives did almost unanimously reject it.

Mr. Warren said that he was not aware of that historical fact, but he did know that President Jefferson about that time declared for the eternal and unremitting force of the *habeas corpus*.

He said that the military law of Congress did not exempt any State officer as was alleged in the Minority report. It did not in fact exempt any white man between the ages of 17 and 50, and it was to that his resolutions refer when they say that the States are reduced to mere provincial governments. He did not consider his resolutions as denunciative in their character, and could see some good that might result from their passage. When the history of this war should be written and a fair and candid statement of facts be submitted to posterity, he doubted not but in their judgment those who were instrumental in enacting the *habeas corpus* and conscription laws, would be consigned to an unenviable fame. It is true the resolutions might not affect Congress, but they would be a proud record for North-Carolina in future years.

Mr. Brown arose to submit a few remarks to the Senate although his present feeble state of health might forbid the task. He said that there was no time when the Constitution should not be upheld and defended, for it animated the soldier in the contest and nerved his arm in the hour of battle, when fighting under the banner of the Constitution. He thought that this act expugned the provisions of the Constitution which secured the right of trial by jury to all persons, and gave them a right to speedy trial in the State where the offence was committed. This act abrogates these great muniments of liberty. If the act had been more guarded and these great Constitutional landmarks observed, then his objections to it would not have been so great. But it places every man in the power of the military, and he who holds his liberty at the will of another is not a freeman. It was humiliating that our rights should be held at the will of any military officer instead of the Constitution. Was it that for which we had pledged "our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor?" He thought that Congress had abrogated the compact of the Constitution and assumed unwarranted powers. The sovereign States are alone competent to change the Constitution. If the agents of the government do it, it is usurpation. Devotion to the Confederate Constitu-[illegible] of the old State Rights Republican party.

The gentleman [illegible] had referred to the [illegible] persons in 1861, and had [illegible] the course of the original secessionists in the progress of this revolution, and had impugned the course of those who opposed secession. He considered it his duty to say a word in vindication of those with whom he had then acted and who had been opposed to the dissolution of the Union up to the time of Lincoln's proclamation. What were the facts? The laws of the Federal government had never been more favorable to slavery than they were up to that time, for it was expressly guaranteed to slave owners that they could carry their property into the territories unmolested, and the constitutionality of that law had been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States; and both branches of Congress were also opposed to Lincoln. More than that Mr. Yancey afterwards declared in a letter to Lord Russell, that slavery was not the cause of secession, but that the tariff was. This was a matter of record. He had acted upon the old adage to learn wisdom of our enemies, and that wily and sagacious abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, had declared a dissolution of the Union the surest method of destroying slavery, and he did not wish to aid Mr. Phillips and his allies in carrying out their views.

The Senator had also remarked that Washington had been declared dictator in the Revolutionary war. If that was so he was a most harmless dictator, for it was notorious that not a man or a dollar could be raised from the States without the consent of the States, and one of his biographers had declared, that the greatest glory of his life was that he never in all the difficulties of the revolution or during his Presidency violated the laws of his country.

The Senator had also said the Legislature would be trenching upon the judiciary in this matter, should they express any opinion upon the constitutionality of this law. Was that the doctrine of the old States rights party to which they had formerly belonged? No sir. That party held that the Judiciary in its decisions had no power to usurp the rights of the States.

In 1799, said he, Virginia passed resolutions protesting against the acts of the Federal government, and sent them to Massachusetts. The Legislature of that State answered them by saying that the State Legislatures had no right to pass upon the acts of Congress. The gentleman therefore, extremely Southern as he was, had gone into Massachusetts and adopted her doctrines.

He said that Georgia and Mississippi had passed resolutions similar to these. That he was consistent in this matter, for 32 years ago, when it was proposed to confer extraordinary military powers upon Andrew Jackson, for the coercion of South-Carolina, strong admirer of his administration as he was, he had opposed it then and he was opposed to it now.

He said it should be remembered that a Constitutional republic is founded upon the affections of the people, but that this act makes our government a consolidated despotism, and gives it a dangerous power over the ballot box, which he was unwilling to confer upon any individual, no matter how patriotic.

Mr. Brown said that while he stood upon the Constitution, and had always been opposed to the assumption of power by governmental agents, no one had, no one would, vote more liberally all the means both men and money to defend the country against this ruthless invasion. He had both in the Convention and the Legislature voted these means as liberally as any other member. He held, however, that while we should use every effort to repel the enemy, that it was our sacred duty to uphold the rights of the States and the liberty of the people.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the minority report, Mr. Hall demanded the yeas and nays, and the result was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aycock, Carroway, Copeland, Dickson, Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harris of Franklin, Hope, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, and Young—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Adams of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Wooley and Wright—28.

On motion, Senate adjourned until 8¼ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The question was upon the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Boyden took the floor and spoke at length in defence of the resolutions. His speech will be given hereafter in full.

Mr. Carroway also submitted some remarks, when Mr. Copeland offered a substitute for the resolutions leaving the whole matter in the hands of Congress.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 26.

Our regular Reporter was unable to attend the sittings of the Senate yesterday, but nothing was done of importance beyond the passage of the *habeas corpus* resolutions and the exemption resolutions, introduced by Mr. McKay, of Harnett, in the House, which were passed as they came from that body.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, May 26

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Bryan, who was absent when the vote was taken on yesterday on the resolutions in relation to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Shepherd, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution concerning Confederate Treasury notes in the State Treasury, and a bill to appropriate money for the support of the military establishment of the State. [Appropriates $1,505,900.] Passed 1st reading.

Mr. McCormick, from the Joint Select Committee on the subject of impressments, reported a bill to secure the citizens of North Carolina from illegal impressments and other seizures of property. Passed 1st reading.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution appropriating $3,000 to renew and improve the fencing around the Executive Mansion. Passed 1st reading.

BILLS ON 1ST READING.

Mr. Burgin, a bill to amend the act to establish the 8th Judicial Circuit, and a bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in Buncombe and Madison counties.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, a bill to authorise an increase of the rates of toll on the Buncombe Turnpike Road.

Mr. McAden, a bill to amend the charter of the Piedmont Railroad.

Mr. Riddick, a resolution in favor of D. F. Bagley.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to authorise the county Court of Lenoir county to appoint a Tax Collector. Passed 3d reading.

A bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad. Rejected on 2d reading. Yeas 18, nays 70.

A resolution in favor of Walter A. Thompson; a bill to extend the time for comparing the polls in certain counties and a bill for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road. Passed 2d reading.

A bill to prohibit more effectually the distillation of spirituous liquors, was put on its 2d reading. On motion of Mr. Cowles, the bill was amended by providing that none of its penalties shall apply to persons distilling spirituous liquors from fruit. The bill then passed its 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company, passed 2d reading.

A bill to amend an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence, was postponed indefinitely.

A bill to incorporate St. John's Lodge Free and Accepted Masons and a bill to legalize certain acts of a term of the county court of Madison county, informally held, passed 2d reading.

A resolution concerning prices, was postponed indefinitely.

A resolution in favor of Alexander Houston, and a bill concerning the free passage of Fish in Neuse river, passed 2d reading.

A bill to authorise the Governor to purchase leather for the indigent families of soldiers, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A message from the Governor transmitted a communication from Chief Justice Pearson, the report of Major Foote, and other papers relative to outrages committed in Yadkin county by a detachment of Gen. Morgan's troops, commanded by Lt. Col. T. W. Napier, ordered to be printed and referred to a select Committee,

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting papers, &c., in response to a resolution of enquiry, relative to the issuing of Commissary Stores, Forage, &c., to officers and employees of the several military departments, sent to the Senate.

The special order for 12 o'clock, M., viz: the resolution concerning Governor Vance, was taken up and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Cobb, expressive of confidence in the patriotism and integrity of President Davis, the amendment was withdrawn, and the resolutions were adopted as sent from the Senate.

A bill to amend an act for the improvement of roads in Buncombe, Madison and Yancy counties and a bill concerning public roads in Sampson county, passed 2d reading.

A resolution in favor of J. T. Walker and a bill to amend an act authorizing an issue of small treasury notes were rejected on 2d reading.

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription; a bill to repeal an act of 1861 in relation to providing winter clothing for N. C. Troops and a bill to amend the charter of a Turnpike road in Buncombe county. Passed 2d reading.

A resolution relative to Confederate Treasury notes received by fiscal agents of the State, was laid on the table.

Resolution in favor of the sufferers from the burning of the town of Washington.

A bill to amend an act to extend the charter of the Bank of North Carolina, and a bill to incorporate the Island Ford Fall Bridge Company, passed 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Stonewall Importing and Exporting Company was laid on the table.

A bill transferring Equity causes pending in the courts of certain counties.

A bill to alter the times of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

A bill to prevent obstructions in Big Swamp by means of fish traps.

Resolution in favor of Alex. Smith and a resolution concerning the acts of Congress passed their 2d reading.

The special order for 1 o'clock, p. m., viz:

Mr. Shepherd's resolutions in reference to a basis of peace was now taken up.

The Committee reported substitutes for the 4th and 5th resolutions and an additional resolution, as an amendment, which were adopted.

The resolutions as amended are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the representatives of the people of North Carolina, convened in the General Assembly of the State, gratefully acknowledging the goodness of Almighty God at the present and in the past, and humbly imploring His help and deliverance in the days to come, anxiously, yet patiently and faithfully look forward to that happy season when there shall be an end of bloodshed and carnage, when peace, purchased as it will be with the most precious of human blood, and established on the basis of honor and independence, shall dwell once more within our borders.

2. *Resolved*, That negotiations for peace by the separate action of any one of the Confederate States of America, whether in a Convention of the people or otherwise, is without any sanction in our form of government, and directly against the provisions of our Constitution, is full of the most serious mischief, apart from its treasonable tendency, in producing divisions among ourselves in bringing reproach and dishonor upon the name and character of the State, and in stimulating to further efforts of conquest the spirit and temper of our hateful and brutal foes.

3. *Resolved*, That the history of North Carolina throughout the present war, the readiness with which her authorities have responded to all the calls of the country, her large sacrifices in men and money, the fixed determination of her people never to submit to conquest and subjugation nor to a re-construction of the Union, (which is subjugation tolerated with imbecile and unmanly forbearance,) all attest the sincerity and the earnestness of our devotion to the cause of independence, and the establishing of our government on the most honorable basis.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of North Carolina do not desire and will never ask for any peace which does not guarantee independence to those of the Confederate States whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

5 *Resolved*, That we urge upon the Constitutional authorities of the country to omit no fitting opportunity of offering peace to the enemy on the terms set forth in these resolutions. Yet, having full confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of the President and of the Senate of the Confederate government, we abide by their judgment as to the mode and time of tendering negotiations to the authorities of the United States, believing that a common feeling of honor, interest and safety will accomplish the most happy results for us and our posterity.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by His Excellency, the Governor, to the President of the Confederate States and to our Senators in Congress.

Mr. McAden moved to amend by substituting the following:

RESOLUTIONS IN REFERENCE TO A BASIS OF PEACE.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That whilst we regard the present war between the Confederate States and the United States as a war of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, yet we do not hesitate to declare that for the sake of humanity, it becomes our government, through its appropriate constitutional departments, to use its earnest efforts to put an end to this unnatural and unchristian work of carnage, and to this end we earnestly recommend that our government, after signal successes of our arms and on other occasions when none can impute its actions to alarm instead of a sincere desire for peace, shall make to the government of our enemy an official offer of peace, on the basis of independence and nationality, with the proposition that the doubtful border States shall settle the question for themselves by Conventions to be elected for that purpose after the withdrawal of all military forces of both sides from their limits.

Resolved, That we believe that this course on the part of our government would be hailed by our people and soldiery as an assurance that peace will not be necessarily delayed, nor their sufferings unnecessarily prolonged.

Resolved, That while the foregoing is an expression of the sentiments of this General Assembly, respecting the manner in which peace should be sought, we renew our pledges of the resources and powers of this State to the prosecution of the war, defensive on our part, until peace is obtained upon just and honorable terms, and until the independence and nationality of the Confederate States is established.

On motion of Mr. Person a division of the question was ordered, and the question was first taken upon the motion to strike out. The yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Shepherd.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Avera, Bernhardt, Barringer, Bunbury, Best, Bond, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Gentry, Glenn, Grissom, Hampton, Harrison, Henry of Bertie, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Laws, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Patterson, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Riddick, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Shober, Spruill, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—53.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Amis, Beall, Brown, Bryan, Bumpass, Burgin, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, George, Gilliam, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hodges, Joyner, Judkins, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Lyle, Leathers, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rives, Russ, Shepherd, Sherwood, Stancill, Waddell—42.

The question recurring on the amendment, the yeas and nays were again ordered, and the amendment was adopted.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Alford, Amis, Avera, Bernhardt, Barringer, Beall, Beam, Bunbury, Best, Bond, Bryan, Burgin, Burns, Carter, Costner, Cowles Craig, Duke, Dunn, Foy, Gentry, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Harrison, Henderson, Henry of Bertie, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Judkins, Keener, Laws, Leathers, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann of Pasquotank, McAden, McCormick, McKay, McNeil, McRae, Nissen, Pearce, Perkins, Rhodes, Reindhardt, Richardson, Riddick, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Spruill, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Watson, Wellborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—71.

Those who vote' in the negative were Messrs. Cobb, Crawford, Davis, Gaskins, Gilliam, Hodges, Kirby, Powell, Reynolds, Rives, Shepherd—11.

The resolutions were then adopted and the House adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Daily Prayer Meeting.—THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.—A Prayer Meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in this city, daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M. All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung. May 6-tf

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Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephen's of Georgia.

May 16-td

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother,
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. G. ALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

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NEGRO BOY AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 28th MAY, WE WILL sell in front of our Store, at 11 o'clock a valuable NEGRO MAN, 19 years old.

May 27-2t CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auc'rs.

TO RENT

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY [illegible], 1864.

[illegible]

The Senate [illegible] reported [illegible] by a vote [illegible] the question [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ing supporters [illegible] had [illegible] very [illegible], and the Governor [illegible] ed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Pratt [illegible] Vance [illegible] Senate [illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. [illegible] when the tale comes up from different parts of the State that women and children are dying from starvation, [illegible] the Governor, to strengthen him for the August canvass, must have the endorsement of the Legislature. Well, he has got it, but we tell the people of the State, whose suffrages he seeks, it has cost them every cent of the amount named above, and that the whole thing was put on foot purely as an electioneering scheme.

But what of Mr. Davis?—what of that "loyal" party that swore they would support neither Vance or Holden unless their friends would come square up to the resolution of Mr. Cobb endorsing the President? The struggle is over and the strategy of the combination is fully understood: The bargain between Governor Vance's Conservative supporters and the Destructives has been signed, sealed and delivered, and henceforth, though the Governor is to abuse them a little, and they are to be gall towards him, he is their candidate. They are to support him with the hope to aid "[illegible]" Conservatives to secure his election, and when elected, he is to be their man and the exponent of their principles, leaving the Conservatives who first elected him out in the cold to suck their thumbs, the dupes of the Destructives and the laughing stock of everybody.

This is the substance of the coalition that has taken place between those Conservatives who have followed Governor Vance into the Destructive camp, and the original secessionists, and we warn all true Conservatives to beware of the net. Mr. Holden represents the principles of the great Conservative party that elected Vance two years ago, while the latter has been cordially embraced by the Destructives, and we caution our friends not to be deceived.

Mr. Hall's Speech on the Habeas Corpus Question.

In the *Conservative* of yesterday the speech of Mr. Hall, Senator from New Hanover, is apparently reported with much care, and among other things the Reporter says "He (Mr. H.) referred to the great source from whence we had received the great *Magna Charta*, and argued that if the suspension of the writ is constitutional in England, it is also in this country. Some cases were cited from English practice."

Here is another fair specimen of the logic by which those who thought it right to destroy our government, think it now right to destroy our constitution. If the English parliament, in the teeth of *Magna Charta*, lawfully suspend the writ, so may the Confederate Congress. Such is Mr. Hall's conclusion. He seems to have lost sight of the distinctive characteristics of the two governments. Ours possesses no powers except those expressly delegated. These constitute the landmarks—the outer barriers which no power can pass without being on forbidden ground and trespassing on the rights of the States; while the British Parliament is sovereign in all the attributes of legislation, and there is nothing of that kind which they may not do constitutionally. For such as have embraced the views of Mr. Hall, we beg leave, in order to show the limited power of Congress, to invite their attention to article 6, cl 6, of the Constitution, which declares that "The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof;" and to show the unlimited power of Parliament we beg leave to refer them to 1 Bl. Com. 160, the law student's *first* book: "The power and jurisdiction of Parliament is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds. It hath sovereign and uncontrolable authority in the making, confirming, enlarging, restraining, abrogating, repealing, reviving and expounding of laws, concerning matters of all possible denominations, ecclesiastical or temporal, civil, military, maritime or criminal: this being the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these Kingdoms. It can regulate or new model the succession to the Crown: It can alter the established religion of the land: It can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or, by a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] omnipotence of Parliament."

And it is from this source, it seems, Mr. Hall [illegible] powers of Congress! [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when one of its legislators [illegible] [illegible] to the Reporter attributes to Mr. Hall.

Northern.

Through the kindness of our Kinston correspondent we have a copy of Joy's (Yankee) Newbern *Times*, of the 16th, but it contains nothing of interest. In looking over the advertisements we do not recognize a single one of the old citizens in business—all Yankees and Dutch. The Steamship line of D. Colden Murray is continued between New York and Morehead, and he appeals to *North Carolinians*, with whom he says he has traded for twenty years, for their consignments of produce.

The Times copies from the *State Journal* and the *Confederate*, but does not say a word about the *Progress*, or "John the rascal." We suppose that Joy belongs to the better class of Yankees and don't like to make too free with strangers.

Some of the Richmond papers are now as anxious for Holden's defeat as they were for Vance's two years ago, but without some great convulsion the free citizens of this State will administer another rebuke to all outside intermeddlers, which will, we hope, cause them to attend to their own business in future. Conservatism will triumph here as it did two years ago, and W. W. Holden, who supported Vance and was the principal agency in electing him then, will be triumphantly vindicated by the freemen of a State whose record will compare most favorably with that of any other in the history of this war.—We can tell the Richmond papers, and other enquiring friends, that the only floating vote among us, now, is that of the politicians, in whom the honest masses have no confidence, and that the great heart of the people, now as in 1862, is with Mr. Holden and the principles he advocates; and his election in August is as sure as anything can be that is not already accomplished.

"Ex-Gov. Bragg of your city, is here, investigating the charges alleged against certain parties under arrest in this place, for disloyalty. I hear that the Governor discharged several, on yesterday, finding no fault against them."—*Kinston Correspondence of the Confederate.*

And so it is that under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* the best citizens of the land may be immured in dungeons and bastiles for months; and, should they not die of vermin, filth or starvation, the only satisfaction they get when they are released is that they may go, there being "no fault against them." Some of these men have been confined at Kinston six or eight weeks, away from business, family and deprived of freedom on mere suspicion. When we alluded to them some weeks ago and asked for them a speedy hearing, we were accused of a desire to interfere with military plans and threatened with arrest. We have borne it all, but the sequel shows that innocent men have been deprived of their liberty, and that all the satisfaction they get is permission to go free until it please some post commandant to seize them again. We remarked at the time we asked a hearing for them, that we knew none of them, and nothing of their guilt or innocence, but that they should have the right to be confronted by their accusers—a fair and impartial trial—and if found guilty let them be punished; and if innocent let them go free. But why allude to these things, for while Legislatures and Congress is yielded everything to supposed "military necessity" no man is sure of his personal liberty for one hour?

Vote of the House of Commons Endorsing President Davis.

The following is the vote of the House of Commons, had on Monday the 23d instant, on that portion of Mr. Cobb's amendment to the Senate resolutions concerning Governor Vance, which endorses the patriotism and integrity of President Davis:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Barnhardt, Beall, Brown, Bryan, Carter, Cobb, Cochran, Crawford, Davis, Foy, Francis, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Gilliam, Grier, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Harris of Chatham, Hawes, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hodges, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Kirby, Lemmonds, Logan, Long, Love, Manning, McRae, Pearce, Pebbles, Pearson, Powell, Reynolds, Rhodes, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rives, Robinson, Russ, Shepherd, Standill, Vann, Williams—47.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allison, Albritton, Avera, Barringer, Bunbury, Best, Boyd, Burgin, Carpenter, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Glenn, Greene, Grissom, Harrison, Henry of Bertie, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Kerner, Laws, Leathers, Mann of Hyde, McCormick, McNeill, Nixon, Parks, Patterson, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Smith of Guilford, Smith of Washington, Walton, Walser, Wellborn, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—42.

A dispatch from Altoona, Ga., on the 21st, to an Augusta paper, says the destruction of Sherman's army is certain. We hope so, but would it not have been much better to have destroyed it at Dalton, 60 miles farther up, before the beautiful country between there and Altoona was laid waste by its advance? We hope all will end well for our cause in Georgia, but we confess we feel very much about Atlanta, now, as we did about Vicksburg last summer. But a day, or an hour, may verify the truth of the prediction in the dispatch. We hope so.

Gen. A. G. Jenkins, who was wounded at Dublin Depot, is dead. He was a gallant and efficient officer.

The Piedmont railroad is finished and the cars are running from Danville to Greensboro.

[illegible]

their consideration or adoption."

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, moved the reference of the preamble and resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McMullen inquired whether the subject of the resolutions was not a proper one for [illegible].

Mr. Leach said he desired it to be discussed in open session.

Mr. Conrad rose to a point of order. A rule was adopted at the last session, which he [illegible], requiring that all such resolutions [illegible] be discussed in secret session.

The Speaker said [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Leach [illegible] that the [illegible] involved in the resolutions [illegible] to the gravest consideration of the body. They were not his views only, but the views of his constituents, and a good portion of the people of North Carolina.

Mr. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, hoped the gentleman would not proceed until the Chair had decided the point of order that had been raised.

Mr. Foote renewed his motion to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McMullen moved to lay the resolutions upon the table.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, rose to a point of order. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Leach) had the floor, and he had not yielded it. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. McMullen) was usurping the floor.

Mr. Foote didn't want to cut off any remarks the gentleman from North Carolina might have to make in support of his resolutions.

Mr. Leach said the presentment of the resolutions was a duty he owed to himself and his constituents. If the House didn't like the resolutions, it can dispose of them in any manner that it may prefer. All he asked was a full and impartial hearing; that granted him and his resolutions, he would be satisfied.

Mr. McMullen withdrew his motion, and Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, renewed it—the call for the ayes and noes upon laying the resolutions upon the table.

Mr. Leach demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Ayer, Baldwin, Barksdale, Blandford, Boyce, Bradley, E M Bruce, H W Bruce, Chambers, Chilton, Christian, Clopton, Colyar, Conrad, Dejarnette, Dickinson, Dupre, Farrow, Foster, Funsten, Gaither, Gholson, Goode, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskell, Hilton, Holder, Holliday, Johnston, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, McMullen, McMullin, Menees, Miles, Miller, Montague, Moore, Murray, Orr, Perkins, Pugh, Read, Rogers, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Shewmake, Simpson, Staples, J M Smith, Staples, Swan, Villere, Welsh, Whitfield, Witherspoon, Mr. Speaker—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Akin, Bell, Cruikshank, Echols, Foote, Fuller, A H Garland, R K Garland, Gilmer, Lamkin, J M Leach, J T Leach, Lester, Logan, Marshall, Ramsay, W E Smith, W N H Smith, W R Smith, Triplett, Turner—22.

The vote, when first recorded upon laying the resolutions upon the table, stood—yeas 67, nays 23.

The author of that "Amity Hill" letter, alluded to it in our last, copied from the *Progress*, we learn is known; and he is a true *Holdenite*. He induced his own son to desert the flag of his country, and is now in Yankee land.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

At first the *Watchman* insisted that the letter was written in Raleigh, but now confesses its assertion to have been false. However the writer is assailed and accused of inducing his own son to desert. The writer is not known to us, personally, but we doubt not but he is equally as loyal and patriotic as the Editor of the *Watchman*, who may be called on to prove the charge he has preferred.

LIEUT. GEN. D. H. HILL.—Now that Petersburg has escaped the peril with which it was threatened since the approach of Butler's Expedition, we have leisure to recollect the services of those to whom our city is indebted for its deliverance. To no one of our gallant defenders do we owe greater obligations than to Lieutenant General D. H. Hill. We have the assurance of persons competent to pronounce an opinion in the matter, that it was chiefly due to the indefatigable activity, the professional skill, and the characteristic gallantry of this able and veteran soldier, that Butler's expeditions against Petersburg, were so successfully frustrated. We have the greater pleasure in making this acknowledgment of gratitude to Gen. Hill, as the service he rendered us was the voluntary impulse of his own patriotic heart. How long shall this accomplished officer be permitted to remain without a command? The country is not so redundantly rich in military genius, that the abilities of D. H. Hill are of no value at this critical moment.—*Pet. Express.*

[illegible]

W H A SPEER,
Lieut Col Commanding.

28TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co A—Wounded, color-sergt Wm Pennington in hand; private J. H. Kelly, in hand. Missing, sergt W H Day, privates J McKinney and L W [illegible].

Co B—Wounded, [illegible]; D H [illegible] in leg; [illegible] in [illegible]. Missing, [illegible] D. [illegible], private [illegible].

Co C—Wounded, Reuben Smith slight in hand. Missing, [illegible] Hickman.

Co D—Wounded, W H Moore severe in shoulder; W [illegible] slightly in [illegible]. Missing, [illegible] D Thomas.

Co E—Killed, sgt J W Wells. Wounded, privates E W [illegible] severe in knee; J W [illegible] slight in [illegible]; Ada [illegible] slight in hand. Missing, J W Day.

Co [illegible]—Killed, [illegible] W T Whitehurst. Wounded, capt W H D Moore severely in breast; corpl E F [illegible], [illegible]; privates E R Engler, Jas Johnson, Rich [illegible], all flesh wound in arm; Levi Weinbrook, breast [illegible]. Missing, Jno [illegible], W S [illegible], W [illegible].

Co [illegible]—[illegible], corpl W P [illegible].

Co [illegible]—Killed, sgt H [illegible]. Wounded, McLeod, [illegible] in breast; Jackson Taylor, severe in foot; G W [illegible] slight in thigh. Missing, privates W G Cox, M [illegible].

Co [illegible]—Missing, private Wm. Griffin.

Co [illegible]—Killed, private Sandy Johnson. Wounded, S L [illegible] in [illegible]; John G Sain, hand; [illegible] slight in [illegible]; J W Miller, do. Missing, Wm Sample, [illegible], Wm Bailey.

[illegible].—We remind our readers that a meeting of all the Donors to the Orphan Endowment Fund is to be held at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb this morning at 11 o'clock. We hope all will be there. We understand that the Charter, the St. John's College proposition, and other matters of moment will be before the body.

Members of the Legislature

Who wish to distribute copies of Stephens' speech among their constituents can get it in pamphlet form, in any quantities, at the *Progress Office.* Price $[illegible] a hundred, or $200 a thousand, and at same rates for a less number than 100 copies.

[illegible] and will [illegible].

Two [illegible] this evening, but the [illegible] which [illegible] for a time.—[illegible] are moving up to [illegible] a large [illegible] before a general engagement takes place.

The Fate of Johnston's Division.

The assertion by the Yankees that they captured nearly an entire Division of our troops, on the Rapidan, is but too true. We find two letters in the Wilmington *Journal*, both of which state that nearly the entire Division was lost.—We copy the following from a letter from an officer in the 1st N. C. Troops to the *Journal*:

Through God's providence, I, with a few others of the gallant old 1st, am left to tell the sad tale of our Regiment. We commenced fighting on the 5th, and have been manoeuvring, skirmishing and fighting ever since—when on the 12th old Grant massed 30,000 troops against our Division, (Johnson's,) only containing between three and four thousand, and succeeded in breaking our lines and capturing the most of the Division, with Maj. Gen. Johnson and our Brigadier Gen. Steuart. Nearly the whole of our brigade were captured.

Another letter in the same paper, to O. G. Parsley, Esq., of Wilmington, gives a more detailed account of the affair. We copy the following:

HOSPITAL STEUART'S BRIGADE,
May 13th, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the capture of your son, Lt. Col. Parsley, of my regiment, together with the greater part of the Regiment. He was captured while gallantly fighting in a hand to hand encounter with the enemy in our trenches near Spotsylvania Court House, [illegible] morning, the 12th inst. While the Regiment, along with the entire Brigade, (nearly the whole of it [illegible],) was [illegible] at its post and nobly contending with the overwhelming [illegible] of the enemy [illegible] in keeping them [illegible] our line and our army by its obstinate resistance giving time for the reserves to be brought up, which rapidly [illegible] our line. It gives me pain, my dear sir, to communicate this sad intelligence, but my balm for the wound is that the Colonel did his whole duty in remaining and nobly did the Regiment respond to his order to "remain in the works and give them the bayonet."

You may ask why this portion of the line was so hard pressed? To give you some idea you must imagine our Division occupying a line of trenches in the shape of the letter A, (without the cross.) In the apex of the A was Jones' 2d Va. Brigade, while Steuart's occupied the right leg. Just at 4 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy made the assault upon the apex in 12 columns in mass. The troops in the apex left in confusion, not firing enough to give any alarm to our part of the line, and, to our astonishment, the enemy were pressing down in front and rear of our line before it was known that the line on the left had given way—indeed, we did not believe the enemy were in our works until they opened fire in our rear upon us. It was at this juncture Col. P. ordered the 3d Regiment to "remain in the works and give them the bayonet." To remain there was certain death.—The sad catastrophe caused the loss of nearly ¾ of our Division.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so disabled in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

April 28-1m.

All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 3-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C

June 2-tf

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR PERSONS DESIRING to engage in the manufacture of Pea Nut Oil, the undersigned are prepared to build at short notice a Hydraulic Press and fixtures of the most approved pattern in exchange for Oil. Address

DABNEY & SOMERS,
Lynchburg, Va.

May 3-d2m

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at

PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 3-tf

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1864.

I REQUIRE 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) NO. 1 WOOD CUTters.

Parties having such hands for hire will do well to apply immediately.

W. E. PIERCE,
Captain & Post Q'r.

May 16-12t

Bank of Washington,
GREENSBOROUGH, May 24, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent. on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

May 26-3taw2w*